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TRAIL & *Landscape*

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The Ottawa Field ~ Naturalists' Club

— Founded 1879 —

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W.K. (Bill) Gummer

Objectives of the Club: To promote the appreciation, preservation and conservation of Canada's natural heritage; to encourage investigation and publish the results of research in all fields of natural history and to diffuse information on these fields as widely as possible; to support and co-operate with organizations engaged in preserving, maintaining or restoring environments of high quality for living things.

Club Publications: THE CANADIAN FIELD-NATURALIST, a quarterly devoted to reporting research in all fields of natural history relevant to Canada; and TRAIL & LANDSCAPE, providing articles on the natural history of the Ottawa Valley and on Club activities five times a year.

Field Trips, Lectures and other natural history activities are arranged for local members; see "Coming Events" in this issue.

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from the Editor...

At the OFNC Soirée last May, the Club's 1986 Service Award was presented, most appropriately, to the four people whom I rely on to carry out essential production tasks: Dorothy Greene, Marc Guertin, Jim Montgomery and Lisa Meyboom. The important contributions that Harry Thomson made during *Trail & Landscape's* first 12 years were also recognized.

The volunteers who proofread and prepare each issue for mailing are also very much appreciated. And I must not forget to mention the continuing contributions of my husband, Allan Reddoch, who keeps our computer and software in working order for *Trail & Landscape's* use, serves as impromptu proofreader of last-minute items, draws the lines and boxes in the *Coming Events* section, and is my first sounding board for new ideas.

I wish to express my gratitude to those people with specialist knowledge who have reviewed manuscripts for *Trail & Landscape*. Some have answered questions over the telephone and others have taken the time to prepare careful and detailed reviews in a minimum of time, always mindful of the goals and standards of the journal. Recent reviewers include

Paul Catling
Yvonne Dalpé
Bruce Di Labio
Albert Dugal
Mark Gawn

Elizabeth Morton
Theodore Mosquin
Allan Reddoch
Stan van Zyll de Jong
David White.

Special thanks to Marc Guertin's colleague, Dave Bromley, for drawing the two versions of the mouse used to illustrate the centrefold for the OFNC Soirée.

The 20-year Index

The index covering the first 20 years of *Trail & Landscape* has been sent to those members who asked for it. Additional copies are available from the Club at a cost of \$8.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling. I'm sure everyone who uses the index in the years to come will appreciate the thought and time that Bill Gummer put into preparing it.

Trail & Landscape as a Quarterly

Last year I reported that *Trail & Landscape* was in a strong position with regard to the number and quality of articles submitted and the calibre of people helping with production. This situation continues. But, there are problems. Editing and producing five issues averaging 50+ pages each takes me 400 to 500 hours of highly intensive work per year. That amounts to a one-quarter-time job! I and my associate editors feel that this is an excessive amount of effort for any one person to contribute on a volunteer basis. I have done this work because I am strongly committed to having a permanent record of Ottawa-area natural history discoveries that are also available for the interest and enjoyment of general readers. But, in the long run, this excessive demand on one person's time can place a publication such as *Trail & Landscape* in a precarious position.

To ease the burden on me and to make the job of editing and producing *Trail & Landscape* attractive and feasible for a successor, we have examined possible alternatives and have concluded that reducing the number of issues from five to four per year while maintaining the same quality is a sensible first step. The second step, which we are working on, is to divide up the job I am doing so that several people share the load in as efficient a way as possible and within the limits of our budget.

Along with the change to a quarterly, the deadline for each issue has been backed up one month, so that I have a more realistic time to work up the material, (and the printer has more time to try to keep to schedule). Thus, beginning this January, the first quarterly *Trail & Landscape* will appear. This particular issue will not contain a bird report due to the timing of the transition, and from then on, bird reports will cover the four birding seasons of the year - winter, spring migration, the breeding season and fall migration.

We editors hope that readers understand that these changes are being made to maintain the high standards of the journal while allowing its production to remain within the realm of what is humanly possible.

We hope for your continued support and encourage you to keep on submitting articles of interest.

Joyce M. Reddoch

The History of OFNC Awards and the Awards Committee

Daniel F. Brunton and W.K. (Bill) Gummer

Almost since its first days, The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club has acknowledged achievement in the field of natural history and on behalf of the Club through a variety of awards. This rich heritage of significant contributions is unknown to most members; a review of Club records in the Public Archives was required, in fact, to put some of the pieces together. This article, then, is the first comprehensive documentation of the awards and award winners of the Club.

Honorary Members

The category of Corresponding Member was established with the founding of The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club in 1879, intended for out-of-town members who would be able to promote the interests of the Club. They were to be distinguished individuals and were offered free membership as a token of appreciation. This view of the role and status of the Corresponding Members was formalized when the Club incorporated and established a full constitution in 1884 (Transactions of the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club 5: 10 (1885)). At the special general meeting of the Club called on 28 March 1884 to ratify the proposed constitution, John Macoun and James Fletcher moved a motion to have Corresponding Members elected by the membership of the Club at large, rather than by the Council. Despite the prominence of these two in the Club, the motion was defeated. In any event, a number of eminent men and women in Canada and elsewhere were selected as Corresponding Members, as follows:

1. **John Macoun** (Naturalist) Belleville, Ontario - 11 August 1879 - nominated by James Fletcher; his Corresponding Membership was withdrawn when he moved to Ottawa in 1882 (effective 15 March 1883).
2. **Sir William Saunders** (Entomologist) London, Ontario - 30 October 1879 - nominated by James Fletcher; his Corresponding Membership was also rescinded when he moved to Ottawa (in 1885).
3. **Albert J. Hill** (Palaeontologist) Port Moody, British Columbia - elected 30 October 1879; nominated by G. Heron.

4. **Henry Edwards** (Entomologist) New York, New York - elected 20 December 1882; nominated by W.H. Harrington and R.B. Whyte.
5. **Rev. Duncan Anderson** (Ornithologist) Lévis, Quebec - elected 31 March 1883; nominated by W.P. Anderson and W.L. Scott.
6. **John B. Smith** (Entomologist) Brunswick, New Jersey - elected 15 April 1884; nominated by W.H. Harrington and J. Macoun.
7. **C. Hart Merriam** (Ornithologist and mammologist) Locust Grove, New York - elected 11 November 1884; nominated by W.L. Scott and W.H. Harrington.
8. **Abbé Provancher** (Naturalist) Quebec, Quebec - elected 13 April 1885; nominated by W.L. Scott and J. Macoun.

About this time, records of Corresponding Member selections became less detailed in the OFNC Minute Books.

9. **Rev. George W. Taylor** (Marine Biologist) Nanaimo, British Columbia - elected 1886.
10. **E. Alice Amerod** (Entomologist) St. Albans, England - elected 14 March 1887; nominated by James Fletcher and W.H. Harrington.
11. **Theodor Holm** (Botanist) Washington, D.C. - 19 March 1900.
12. **H.J. Wickham** (Entomologist) Iowa City, Iowa - 19 March 1900.
13. **Rev. C.J.S. Bethune** (Entomologist and Educator) Guelph, Ontario - 18 March 1902.
14. **Edward L. Greene** (Botanist) Washington, D.C. - 18 March 1902.
15. **James F. White** (Educator) Ottawa, Ontario - declared an "Honorary Member" by the Council on 24 March 1903 in thanks for the use of rooms at the Teachers' College - although no such membership category existed at that time.

The Club constitution was revised in 1912 (Ottawa Naturalist 26(7): 82 (1912)) and included the following two categories of honorary membership:

CORRESPONDING MEMBER: "... any eminent naturalist not resident in the Ottawa District who is desirous of promoting the objectives of the Club...", and

HONORARY MEMBER: "...any prominent member of the Ottawa District, who shall to a marked degree assist towards the successful working of the Club..."

A limit of five Honorary Members at any one time was set; no limit was put on Corresponding Member numbers. No appointments were made, however, between 1903 and 1932, despite these provisions made in the 1912 constitution. When the membership provisions of the constitution were amended in 1932 to allow for Life Memberships (Canadian Field-Naturalist 46(8) 1932 and 47(1) 1933), these honorary member categories were reconfirmed. Two individuals were subsequently appointed as the first official Honorary Members:

16. **Arthur Gibson** (Entomologist) - 1933.
17. **C. Hart Merriam** - see number 7 above; the Council of the day apparently did not realize that Merriam had been appointed a Corresponding Member in 1884 and re-designated him an Honorary Member, despite the fact that he was not a resident of Ottawa (or even Canada, for that matter).

Subsequent selections proceeded within the regulations established by the 1932 constitution.

18. **H. Beaumont Small** (Club pioneer) Honorary Member (1936).
19. **Percy A. Taverner** (Ornithologist) Honorary Member (1944).
20. **E.A. Preble** (Ornithologist and Mammologist) Corresponding Member - Washington, D.C. (1945).

All of the previously-named individuals are deceased; those listed below who are no longer living are marked with an asterisk (*).

21. **Hugh M. Raup** (Botanist) Corresponding Member - Cambridge, Mass. (1945).

All subsequent appointments were to Honorary Membership whether the individual was from Ottawa or not, apparently also ignoring the limit of five Honorary Members at one time, and despite the fact that Corresponding Membership remained technically effective until 1968 (Canadian Field-Naturalist 82(3): 236 (1968)). At that time, Corresponding Memberships were absorbed within the Honorary Membership category; only Hugh Raup was affected. Honorary Members no longer had to be Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club members to be eligible for nomination.

22. **Harrison F. Lewis*** (Ornithologist) Ottawa, Ontario - 1952.
23. **Alice E. Wilson*** (Geologist) Ottawa, Ontario - 1953.
24. **Herbert Groh*** (Botanist) Ottawa, Ontario - 1955.
25. **George H. Turner*** (Botanist) Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta - 1959.

26. **Stuart Criddle*** (Naturalist) Aweme, Manitoba - 1963.
27. **Hoyes Lloyd*** (Ornithologist) Ottawa, Ontario - 1965
28. **Wilmot Lloyd*** (Club worker) Ottawa, Ontario - 1970.

In 1971 the Club's Membership Committee reassessed the Honorary Membership situation, noting that only five Honorary Members remained. Six more were proposed that year, starting a trend of more or less annual appointments of one or more Honorary Memberships. By the early 1980s, over 20 Honorary Memberships were current; the Council informally agreed to limit the number to 25 persons at one time.

29. **Father F.E. Banim*** (Club worker) Ottawa, Ontario - 1971.
30. **A.F. Coventry*** (Mammologist and Educator) Toronto, Ontario - 1971.
31. **Rowley Frith*** (Naturalist and Club worker) Ottawa, Ontario - 1971.
32. **A.E. Porsild*** (Botanist) Ottawa, Ontario - 1971.
33. **M.Y. Williams*** (Geologist) Ottawa, Ontario - 1971.
34. **C.M. Sternberg*** (Palaeontologist) Ottawa, Ontario - 1971.
35. **W.A. Squires*** (Ornithologist) Fredericton, New Brunswick 1972.
36. **J.D. Soper*** (Zoologist) Edmonton, Alberta - 1972.
37. **Loris S. Russell** (Palaeontologist) Toronto, Ontario - 1972.
38. **Robie W. Tufts*** (Ornithologist) Wolfville, Nova Scotia - 1972.
39. **William G. Dore** (Botanist) Ottawa, Ontario - 1972.
40. **W. Earl Godfrey** (Ornithologist) Nepean, Ontario - 1976.
41. **W.K.W. Baldwin*** (Botanist and Club worker) Ottawa, Ontario - 1978.
42. **Pauline Snure** (Club worker) Ottawa, Ontario - 1979.
43. **George H. McGee** (Club worker) Ottawa, Ontario - 1979.
44. **William J. Cody** (Botanist and Club worker) Ottawa, Ontario - 1979.
45. **Mary E. Stuart** (Club worker) Ottawa, Ontario - 1979.

46. **C.H.D. Clarke*** (Zoologist) Maple, Ontario - 1979.
47. **R. Yorke Edwards** (Interpretative Naturalist) Victoria, British Columbia - 1980.
48. **Clarence Frankton** (Botanist) Ottawa, Ontario - 1980.
49. **Douglas B.O. Savile** (Mycologist and Naturalist) Ottawa, Ontario - 1980.
50. **Sheila C. Thomson** (Club worker) Ottawa, Ontario - 1981.
51. **Louise de Kiriline Lawrence** (Naturalist and writer) Rutherglen, Ontario - 1981.
52. **Thomas H. Manning** (Zoologist) Merrickville, Ontario - 1982.
53. **Hue N. MacKenzie** (Club worker) Nepean, Ontario - 1983.
54. **Bernard Boivin*** (Botanist) Quebec, Quebec - 1984.
55. **Irwin M. Brodo** (Botanist and Club worker) Ottawa, Ontario - 1984.
56. **Verna (Ross) McGiffin** (Club worker) Pakenham, Ontario - 1984.
57. **Stewart D. MacDonald** (Ornithologist) Ottawa, Ontario - 1984.
58. **C.Stuart Houston** (Ornithologist and Historian) Saskatoon, Saskatchewan - 1985.
59. **Eugene G. Munroe** (Entomologist) Ottawa, Ontario - 1985.
60. **Claude E. Garton** (Botanist) Thunder Bay, Ontario - 1986.
61. **Edward L. Bousfield** (Invertebrate Zoologist) Ottawa, Ontario - 1986.
62. **Robert W. Nero** (Naturalist and writer) Winnipeg, Manitoba - 1987.
63. **Donald E. McAllister** (Ichthyologist) Ottawa, Ontario - 1987.

Honorary Members include individuals from every province except Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, as well as elsewhere in North America and Europe. There are currently 24 Honorary Memberships in the Club. As a measure of the high regard in which these members are held, current Honorary Members have been listed on the inside front cover of each issue of *The Canadian Field-Naturalist* since 1980.

Designated Awards

Early in 1980, the Executive Committee of the Council recommended the establishment of an Awards Committee and proposed a series of awards to be considered. The Council approved the slate of current awards in 1981, and these have been administered by the Awards Committee under successive chairmen Don Lafontaine, Stephen Darbyshire, Bill Gummer and Dan Brunton (current). Awards were first presented at the 1982 OFNC Soirée (Trail & Landscape 16(4) (1982)). The committee has never found it consistently easy to make final selections, thanks to the high calibre and number of the Club's participating members. More than once the feeling has arisen that additional awards would be nice, but there has also been a desire to keep them few in number and thus more significant. The Anne Hanes Natural History Award has been considered a particular honour; in two years, in fact, it was not presented because no suitable candidate was identified.

Two new commendations have been introduced since 1982. The first of these, Tributes to Members, is designed to present accounts of the contributions of long standing members who have died and for whom the Club wishes to make a public record of its appreciation. Only one of these had appeared (for **Vi Humphreys** - Trail & Landscape 18(4) (1984)). The second new item is the President's Prize that reflects the President's own recognition of a member for unusual support of the Club and its aims - perhaps not precisely covered by other awards. The first of these prizes was given by Frank Pope at the 1986 Soirée to **Christine Hanrahan** for work on the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas. The second was given by Bill Gummer to **Barbara Martin** for her role in establishing the Club's new computer. Although new to all of us now, there was actually a President's Prize given in the early days of the Club, as were Council Prizes. They were given irregularly through the 1880s to members who produced excellent natural history specimen collections.

The record of Club awards from 1982 to date is given in Table 1. Honorary Members are included (although already identified above) in order to bring together all the results of Awards Committee actions.

Club members have continually been encouraged to submit nominations for the designated OFNC awards and Honorary Memberships. We remind members that they can and should submit nominations, supported by reasons for their choice(s), whenever they like. Announced deadlines will have to be observed, however, if a nomination is to be considered for a particular awards year.

TABLE 1

**OFNC AWARDS AND HONORARY MEMBERSHIPS
1981 - 1986***

<u>AWARDS</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
Honorary Member	T. Manning	H. MacKenzie	B. Boivin I. Brodo S. MacDonald V. McGiffin	S. Houston E. Munroe	E. Bousfield C. Garton	R. Nero D. McAllister
Member of the Year	J. Reddoch	R. Taylor	R. Leavens	F. Bell	E. Dickson	R. John
Service	E. Dickson	B. Knight	S. Darbyshire	D. Brunton	E. Evans	D. Greene M. Guertin L. Meyboom J. Montgomery H. Thomson
Conservation	A. Dugal	L. Dickson	D. Cuddy E. Beauchesne	R. Taylor	J. Richards	J. Topping
Anne Hanes Natural History Award	R. Layberry D. Lafontaine P. Hall		B. Di Labio		R. Anderson	C. Frankton
Tribute to Members			V. Humphreys			

* The year for which the award was given.

Finally, the Awards Committee watches awards offered by other organizations, including government agencies, and has made some successful nominations of OFNC members. Examples of these "outside" awards include Pollution Probe's Environmental Awareness Award, the Federation of Ontario Naturalists' conservation awards, the Governor-General's conservation award and Parks Canada's Heritage Award.

If awards are presented by an organization to thank individuals for exceptional achievement and to promote contributions by others, then the Club awards work well. There is obvious pleasure in the hall when recipients' names and citations are read aloud by the President at the annual Soirée. If the recipient is present (and each is asked to attend as a guest of the Club), the enjoyment is that much greater. Whether we're honouring an internationally acknowledged scientist for professional contributions or a club member for achievement on behalf of the Club, the awards point out - with pride - the wealth of talent and dedication that exists within The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club. ▢

Call for Nominations for OFNC Awards

Nominations are requested from Club members for the following awards:

Honorary Membership
Member of the Year Award
Service Award
Conservation Award
Anne Hanes Natural History Award.

Descriptions of these awards are given in *Trail & Landscape* 17(4): 201 (1983). With the exception of Honorary Members, all nominees must be members in good standing.

Nominations and supporting rationale should be submitted no later than December 15, 1987, to

Daniel F. Brunton
Chairman, Awards Committee
2704 Marie Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K2B 7E4.

Sand-spurry in the Ottawa District

Stephen J. Darbyshire

Sand-spurrey (*Spergularia* spp.) is a small genus of plants in the Pink family (Caryophyllaceae). All species are halophytes living in areas of high salinity, either in alkaline areas of interior plains or in coastal areas. There are no species native to southern Ontario, but in this century three species have been introduced and have become established in saline areas. With the extended use of salt on our highways, many halophytic plants have found favourable habitats in the highway ditches and snow dumps where salt accumulates (Catling and McKay 1980, Brunton and Catling 1981, Zgierska 1986).

Three species are known to occur in Ontario, and they have had an historical pattern of distribution in Ontario similar to that described for them by Voss (1985) in Michigan. Also, collections from the Martimes and Quebec predate those from Ontario. Specimen records suggest a much earlier invasion in Michigan than in Ontario. In recent years, there has been a terrific spread of Sand-spurry populations in northeastern North America. In southern Ontario, Sand-spurry can be found along most major highways, having adapted well to the high levels of salt in moist to dry roadside ditches.

In the Ottawa District, there are two species of Sand-spurry occurring along the ditches of the Queensway (Highway 417): *Spergularia marina* (L.) Griseb. and *S. media* (L.) C. Presl. The presence of *S. marina* in the Ottawa District has been reported previously by Catling and McKay (1980), but *S. media* has not been detected in the District before (Gillett and White 1978). Although there is only one collection of *S. media* and two of *S. marina* in the District (citations below), it would seem likely that both species will be found at other sites along Highways 417 and 17. The problem is to find botanists crazy enough to risk their lives in the highway medians and willing to suffer the wrath of police officers for walking on a restricted roadway. A specimen of *S. marina* from the Albion Road snow dump (Zgierska 1986), collected in 1984, suggests that the species is being carried from the roadsides to snow dumps.

Key to the *Spergularia* in the Ottawa District*

1. Sepals at least 4 mm long (usually 5); seed with a wing
ca. 0.3 mm broad**; stamens 6-10.....*S. media*
1. Sepals mostly not over 4 mm long (usually 2-3.5); seed
usually wingless; stamens 1-3 (rarely more).....*S. marina*

* adapted from Voss (1985)

** see Catling and McKay (1980).

Specimens of *Spergularia* from the Ottawa District

S. marina: several points along median of Queensway between Pinecrest Rd. and Woodroffe Ave., 45° 23'N, 75° 46'W, P.M. Catling and S.M. McKay (8), collected in vegetative condition 24.V.1976, cultivated in greenhouse until 8.VII.1976 (DAO, TRT); snow dump west of Albion Road, I. Zgierska, 2.VIII.1984, (DAO).

S. media: Highway No. 417 at Cyrville Road, 45° 25'N, 75° 37'W, S.J. Darbyshire (2105), 3.IX.1983 (CAN, DAO).

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- Gillett, J.M. and D.J. White. 1978. Checklist of vascular plants of the Ottawa-Hull region, Canada. National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa. 155 pp.
- Voss, E.E. 1985. Michigan flora. Part II. Cranbrook Institute of Science.
- Zgierska, I. 1986. The vascular plants in snow dump habitats in Ottawa, Ontario. *Canadian Field-Naturalist* 100(4): 502-505. □

Blooming Periods of Ottawa District Orchids *

Allan H. Reddoch and Joyce M. Reddoch

Orchids can be found in flower in the Ottawa District from the time the trilliums turn pink in the spring until the maples turn red in the fall. The season starts in late May with the Showy Orchid, some lady's-slippers and two coralroots. June and July are the best months for orchids. By the end of August, only two species of ladies'-tresses remain to close the season.

For those who want to find, admire, photograph or study the local orchids, the following table shows the best time to find each one. It is based on herbarium records and our own field observations in the District over some 20 years, and should be more accurate than most books, which are concerned with a wider and usually more southern range.

To specify the optimum times, we give a blooming period in which about two-thirds of the plants are likely to be in flower (one standard deviation for the statistically-minded). Flowers can be found outside this period, sometimes by a considerable time, but these are more random events which are not very significant. Compare, for example, the blooming dates of *Arethusa* (the first week of June to the first week of July; Trail & Landscape 21(4): 196 (1987)) with the blooming period listed here (the second and third weeks of June).

In the list, the order follows that used by Whiting and Catling (Orchids of Ontario, 1987) so that readers can compare blooming periods in the District with the rest of Ontario. The Roman numerals I to IV are used to indicate the four weeks of the month.

All 42 species known to have occurred in the District are listed. However, five (marked by asterisks): *Calypso*, *Putty-root*, *Small Round-leafed Orchid* and two of the *twayblades*, are not known here at present. Some of these species are probably extinct locally, but others may simply be hidden in some unexplored spot or may even reappear in the future.

* Part V in a series on Ottawa District orchids.

BLOOMING PERIODS OF OTTAWA DISTRICT ORCHIDS

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>
Lady's-slipper	Cypripedium	
Pink	acaule	Jun I - Jun II
Ram's-head	arietinum	May IV - Jun I
Yellow	calceolus	Jun I - Jun III
Showy	reginae	Jun III - Jul I
Small Round- leafed Orchid*	Amerorchis rotundifolia	Jun III - Jul I
Showy Orchid	Galearis spectabilis	May IV - Jun I
(Rein) Orchid	Platanthera	
White Fringed-	blephariglottis	Jul III - Jul IV
Club-spur	clavellata	Jul II - Aug I
Tall White	dilatata	Jun III - Jul IV
Tuberclad	flava	Jul II - Jul IV
Large Purple Fringed-	grandiflora	Jun III - Jul II
Hooker's	hookeri	Jun I - Jul I
Tall Northern Green	hyperborea	Jun IV - Jul III
Ragged Fringed-	lacera	Jul I - Jul III
Prairie Fringed-	leucophaea	Jul I - Jul III
Blunt-leaf	obtusata	Jun IV - Jul II
Large Round-leaved	orbiculata	Jul II - Jul III
Small Purple Fringed-	psycodes	Jul II - Aug I
Long-bracted Orchid	Coeloglossum viride	May IV - Jun IV
Rose Pogonia	Pogonia ophioglossoides	Jun IV - Jul II
Arethusa	Arethusa bulbosa	Jun I - Jun III
Helleborine	Epipactis helleborine	Jul III - Aug II
Ladies'-tresses	Spiranthes	
Case's	casei	Aug IV - Sept II
Nodding	cernua	Sept I - Sept III
Slender	lacera	Jul III - Aug II
Shining	lucida	Jun IV - Jul III
Hooded	romanzoffiana	Jul III - Aug III
Twayblade	Listera	
Auricled*	auriculata	Jun IV - Jul I
Southern*	australis	Jun II - Jun III
Heart-leaved	cordata	Jun II - Jun IV

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Blooming Period</u>
Rattlesnake-plantain	Goodyera	
Downy	pubescens	Aug II - Aug IV
Dwarf	repens	Jul III - Aug II
Tesselated	tesselata	Jul III - Aug II
Grass-pink	Calopogon tuberosus	Jun IV - Jul III
Coralroot	Corallorhiza	
Spotted	maculata	Jul I - Jul IV
Striped	striata	May IV - Jun I
Early	trifida	May III - May IV
Adder's-mouth	Malaxis	
White	monophyllos	Jun IV - Jul II
Green	unifolia	Jul I - Jul IV
Twayblade	Liparis	
Loesel's	loeselii	Jun III - Jul II
Calypso*	Calypso bulbosa	May III - May IV
Putty-root*	Aplectrum hyemale	Jun I - Jun II

* not known at present in the
Ottawa District.



Figure 1. Calypso is the first orchid to bloom in the spring in the Ottawa District. Unfortunately, it has not been recorded here since the 1950s. Photograph by Allan Reddoch.

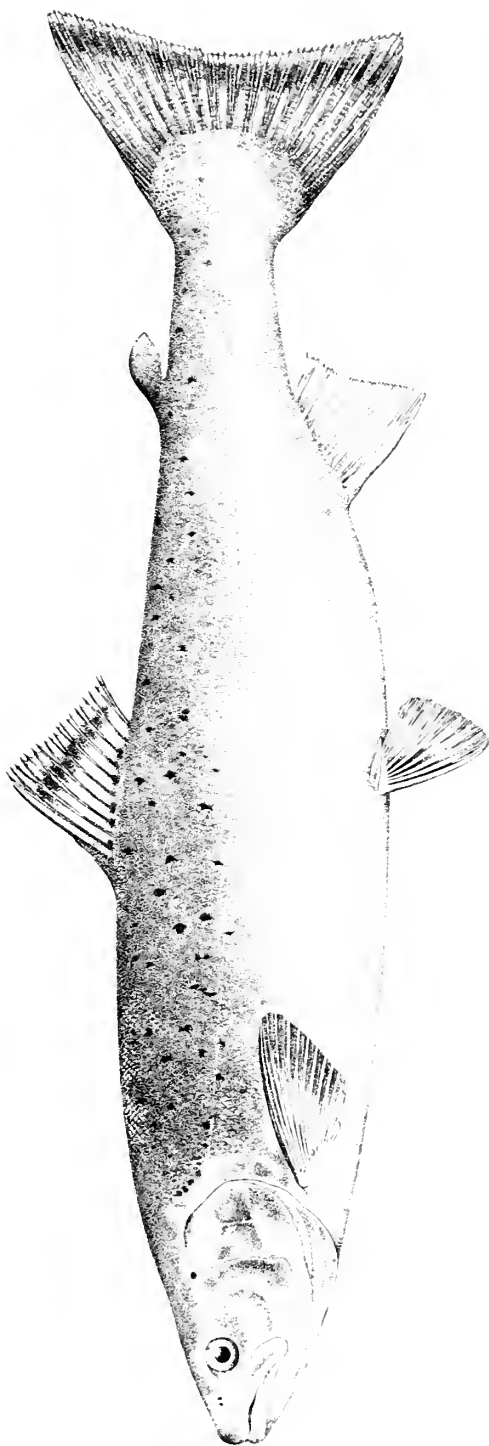
Absent Records of Fishes in the Ottawa District

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The inimitable Fred W. Schueler, Research Associate with the National Museum of Natural Sciences, has pointed out that an obsession with spots should be matched with an obsession for their absence (Ontario Herpetofaunal Summary 1985, in press). Spots on maps are used to show where a species has been found and are often backed up by museum specimens. Unsuccessful efforts by competent collectors, however, often languish in field notes, yet they can be as important and informative as successful captures.

Absence records are more difficult to assess than a demonstrable specimen confirming a dot on a map, but even dots based on specimens are only as good as their data (see Coad (1985) for a comedy of data errors). There are several reasons for recording absences. If a species once found can now be demonstrated to be absent, we may have good reason to be concerned over our environment. Absences with good ecological data appended will tell us about the preferred habitat of the absent organism. Old or uncertain records can be placed on a firmer footing if a thorough search comes up negative. Absence can also tell us something about how post-glacial history of the environment has limited or facilitated dispersal. Absence may indicate that a field survey should be done to form a baseline for present and future work of concern to scientists and environmentalists. We are still not sure whether the Atlantic Salmon ever reached Ottawa; it used to reach Lake Ontario but has long been absent through pollution.

Absence records require a measure of faith in the recorder. Records backed by specimens can always be checked. Did the recorder really expend an acceptable amount of effort in the right place at the right time under the right conditions? What is an acceptable effort anyway? Some people just seem to have more luck at finding unusual or rare specimens. Nevertheless, absence records can be accepted where a variety of people over a period of years in a restricted area have consistently turned up nothing. As an example, we can consider fishes in the Ottawa District. Fishes are relatively large, easily caught and easily identified organisms which have been surveyed by several organizations in this area over the past 20 years, with historical



ATLANTIC SALMON *Salmo salar*

total length 54 cm NMC 78-0113
illustration by Charles Douglas

surveys going back to 1939, 1906, 1883 and 1865. (McAllister and Coad (1974) and Coad (1987) summarize these efforts.) McAllister *et al.* (1987) give details of post-Pleistocene fishes found as fossils in Champlain Sea deposits. Freshwater fishes found included the Longnose Sucker, the Spoonhead Sculpin and the Deepwater Sculpin, none of which is found within the District today.

Table 1 gives a list of fishes *not* found in the Ottawa District (a 50-km radius circle from the Peace Tower), their distribution around the region in increasing circles, and tentative reasons for their absence. Sources for distributions from beyond our District are principally Scott and Crossman (1973), Lee *et al.* (1980), and a search of the Ichthyology Section's IKUR data base.

The main reasons include local extinction, where fish formerly known to occur in the region have not been collected for many years. Pollution is both a cause (along with overfishing, which is pollution with humans from the fishes' point of view) and a limiting factor. As a cause, it has depleted our fish fauna and as a limiting factor is doubtless preventing some species from outside the region from entering our waters. Habitat requirements were gleaned from Scott and Crossman (1973). The Northern Brook Lamprey, for example, avoids large rivers and lakes, perhaps the two main routes of entry into the region via the Ottawa River and the Rideau River and canal system, which are a mixture of large river and lake-like habitats.

There is always some element of speculation in assigning unsuitable habitat as a reason. Many fishes reach their northern limit of distribution at varying distances to the south of our District. Habitats in our District may be suitable for such fishes, but temperature limits, for example, their reproductive success and they cannot establish themselves here. The biology of most fishes is poorly known, and some at least are found all around the region in waters which, superficially at least, are similar. The Lake Chub is a prime example of this. It should occur here but doesn't; perhaps we are inept collectors of this species. Inadequate collecting is another reason for absence. Obstructing dams will limit entry into the region of those fish which run up river to spawn. Dams also form major barriers to fishes which are still dispersing in a roughly northward direction since the last glaciation. The ice sheet retreated north of our region only 12,000 years ago, and some species of fish are, perhaps, slow dispersers and just haven't reached us. Certainly, the Alewife (*Alosa pseudoharengus*) seems to be a recent arrival in our region (Coad 1983).

These are the tentative reasons for fish absences in a 50-km circle of the Peace Tower. This data naturally begs the question of what would be missing if we circled another area in Canada, say in well-known southern Ontario. I think we would

Table 1

**Absence Distribution of Fishes in Relation to the Ottawa District
With Tentative Reasons for Absences**

(native species and native distributions only)	Species	Compass Directions		Occurrence Within			
		Where Species Occurs	Where Species Occurs	50	100	150	200 (km)
1. Northern Brook Lamprey	<i>Ichthyomyzon fossor</i>		S E W	?	-	+	+
2. Sea Lamprey	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>		S E W	-	-	+	+
3. Atlantic Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>		E	-	-	+	+
4. Bowfin	<i>Ambloplites calva</i>		S E W	?	+	+	+
5. American Shad	<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>		E	?	+	+	+
6. Gizzard Shad	<i>Dorosoma cepedianum</i>		S E W	-	+	+	+
7. Redfin Pickerel	<i>Esox americanus americanus</i>		E	-	-	+	+
8. Grass Pickerel	<i>Esox americanus vermiculatus</i>		S E	-	+	+	+
9. Chain Pickerel	<i>Esox niger</i>		S E	-	+	+	+
10. Lake Cisco	<i>Coregonus artedii</i>		N S E W	+	+	+	+
11. Lake Whitefish	<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i>		N S E W	+	+	+	+
12. unnamed cisco	<i>Coregonus sp.</i>		N	-	+	-	-
13. Round Whitefish	<i>Prosopium cylindraceum</i>		N S E W	-	-	+	+
14. Atlantic Salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>		S E	-	?	+	+
15. Arctic Charr	<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>		N S E W	+	+	+	+
16. Lake Charr	<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>		N S E W	+	+	+	+
17. Central Stoneroller	<i>Camptostoma anomalum</i>		S	-	-	+	+
18. Redside Dace	<i>Clinostomus elongatus</i>		S E?	-	-	+	+
19. Lake Chub	<i>Couesius plumbeus</i>		N S E W	-	+	+	+
20. Cutlips Minnow	<i>Exoglossum maxillina</i>		S E	-	+	+	+
21. River Chub	<i>Nocomis micropogon</i>		S E	-	-	+	+
22. Pugnose Shiner	<i>Notropis anogenus</i>		S	-	-	+	-
23. Bridle Shiner	<i>Notropis bifrenatus</i>		S E	-	+	+	+
24. Blacknose Dace	<i>Rhinichthys atratulus</i>		N S E W	-	+	+	+
25. Longnose Sucker	<i>Catostomus catostomus</i>		N S E W	-	+	+	+
26. Copper Redhorse	<i>Moxostoma hubbsi</i>		E	-	+	+	-
27. White Perch	<i>Morone americana</i>		S E	-	-	+	+
28. White Bass	<i>Morone chrysops</i>		S E W	-	-	+	+
29. Striped Bass	<i>Morone saxatilis</i>		E	-	-	+	+
30. Longear Sunfish	<i>Lepomis megalotis</i>		S E W	-	-	+	+
31. Eastern Sand Darter	<i>Ammocrypta pellucida</i>		E	-	+	+	+
32. Channel Darter	<i>Percina copelandi</i>		S E W	+	+	+	+
33. Slimy Sculpin	<i>Cottus cognatus</i>		N S E W	-	+	+	+
34. Spoonhead Sculpin	<i>Cottus ricei</i>		N S E W	-	+	+	+
35. Deepwater Sculpin	<i>Myoxocephalus quadricornis</i>		N S W	-	+	+	+
36. Ninespine Stickleback	<i>Pungitius pungitius</i>		N S E W	+	+	+	+

Table 1 continued

Species	Local Extinction	Pollution	Unsuitable Habitat	Dams	Postglacial Time	Inadequate Collecting
1.	-	-	+	-	-	+
2.	-	-	-?	-	-	-
3.	-	-	+	+	-	-
4.	-	-	+	-	-	+
5.	-	-	+	+	-	+
6.	-	-	+	-	+	-
7.	-	+	+	+	+	-
8.	-	-	+	+	+	-
9.	+	-	+	+	+	-
10.	+	+	+	-	-	-?
11.	+	+	+	-	-	-?
12.	-	-?	+	-	-	-?
13.	-	-	+	-	-	-
14.	-	-	+	+	-	-
15.	+	+	+	-	-	-?
16.	+	+	+	-	-	-
17.	-	-	+	-	-	-
18.	-	+	+	-	?	+
19.	-	-	+	-	+	+
20.	-	+	-	-	-	+
21.	-	+	+	-	+	-
22.	-	+	+	-	+	-
23.	-	+	-	-	+	+
24.	-	-	-	-	-	+
25.	+	-	+	-	-	+
26.	-	+	+	+	-	-
27.	-	-	-?	+	-	-
28.	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	-	+	-	+	-	-
30.	-	-	-	-	+	-
31.	-	+	+	-	+	+
32.	+	-	+	-	-	+
33.	-	-	+	-	-	-
34.	+	-	+	-	-	-
35.	+	-?	+	-	-	-
36.	+	-?	-	-	-	+

+ = reason for absence; - = not a reason for absence; ? = reasoning disputable

find that we really know surprisingly little about the fine distribution of many groups of organisms, let alone the reasons for the distributions. The local naturalist can play an important role in observing and monitoring distributions and changes in distributions. Absences must form a part of such studies.

Acknowledgements

I thank Dr. Fred W. Schueler, Research Associate, Herpetology Section, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa, for the idea of absences and his comments on this manuscript. Dr. Don E. McAllister, Research Curator, and Claude B. Renaud, Assistant Curator, Ichthyology Section, are thanked for their comments on the manuscript.

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Hairy-tailed Mole III

Mark Gawn

To find a dead mole is almost commonplace. However, to see a live one is a rare event. To see one in broad daylight, on a hot summer's afternoon, is even more unusual. Thus, when Tony Beck spotted one running across the trail at 1 p.m. on June 14th, 1987, I sprinted after it. Closer examination revealed another surprise; instead of the "expected" Star-nosed Mole (*Condylura cristata*), we found ourselves clutching a Hairy-tailed Mole (*Parascalops breweri*).

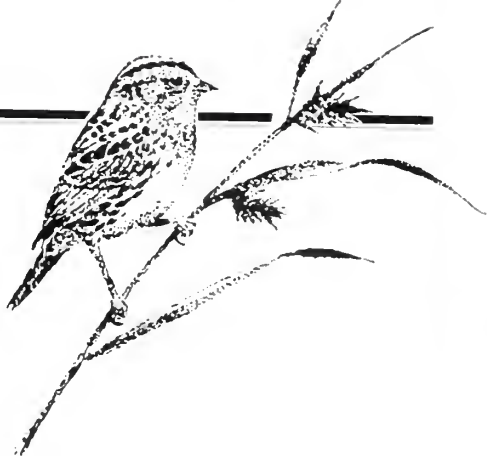
Fully aware of the paucity of records of this species in the Ottawa District, we decided to obtain a documentary photograph. The mole, however, had other ideas and did its best to squirm away. (Incidentally, moles are very strong!) Not being overly keen to have it dine on my hand, or any other part of my anatomy for that matter, I tried to pin it between my feet while Tony took some pictures. The mole, meanwhile, vented its fury by sinking its teeth into my sneakers. The sneakers held out. (I wonder if Nike will pay me to do a testimonial?) Photograph obtained (Figure 1), we released the mole and watched it tunnel away through the leaf litter.



Figure 1. The Hairy-tailed Mole on Mark's sneaker.
Photograph by Tony Beck.

This sighting was made along a sandy track in a deciduous woodland near Otter Lake, Pontiac County, Quebec. While outside the Ottawa District, it follows two other recent reports from near Thurso and Wakefield (Trail & Landscape 21(1): 15-17 and 21(2): 87 (1987)). As noted in the first reference, this species is represented by only a handful of records in the District. These recent records indicate that it may be widespread and should be looked for. ▢

Recent Bird Sightings



Tony Beck

June - July 1987 Period

Ah ... those lazy days of summer. Vacation time, beaches, parties and refreshments, but, best of all, a good time to go birding.

While we take vacations, most of our feathered friends are getting down to the job of raising their families. No partytime out there in nature. Males are busy singing out their territories. On occasion they confront each other, collide in mid-air, and tumble to the ground in feathered fisticuffs. Others can be seen carrying various natural materials to be used for nest construction. Any bird seen carrying food and not eating it on the spot is a sure sign that the food is for some tiny beaks awaiting the return of the family breadwinner. And, of course, there are those romantic interludes when pairs participate in amorous play. This is the stuff of summer birding and the stuff to be looked for while gathering evidence for the Breeding Bird Atlas.

The purpose of "atlassing" is ultimately to produce maps for each species of bird and its breeding status and distribution around the globe. Locally, breeding evidence can be gathered as early as February, but summer, extending as late as mid-September, is the most active period.

There is still one year left to go on the five-year Quebec atlas project. The Ontario atlas was completed two years ago and turned up some interesting things such as Ruddy Ducks breeding at the Alfred sewage lagoon. In 1986, they bred at the Casselman lagoons. This year, the birds were present at Casselman, but no evidence of breeding was found. Maybe next year.

This year, the Quebec atlas project, through "square-bashing" sessions as well as regular surveying, turned up a few noteworthy records like the confirmed breeding of Ring-necked Duck at Thurso along with an increase in the Canada Goose population. Also at Thurso, a colony of Willow Flycatchers was found. A Turkey Vulture nest with two downy young was discovered just outside the 50-km radius of the Ottawa District near Calumet Island. This constitutes the first breeding record for the province.

Yellow-throated Vireos and Golden-winged Warblers were popping up sporadically, and both Red and White-winged Crossbills were recorded. Later in the season, Black-billed Cuckoos were both heard and seen throughout the Outaouais. Late June and early July turned up a number of Tennessee Warblers. Are these just early migrants or are they breeding in the Ottawa area? This is the type of question the atlas project hopes to answer.

Another project worth mentioning is the Peregrine Falcon program. A total of 15 juveniles were released at two different locations. The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club was called on to assist the Canadian Wildlife Service in helping keep an eye on the birds during their first critical days of freedom. It is sad to report that as of August 27th, there have been four casualties, but the good news is that the rest seem to be faring very well.

The birds have been given brightly-coloured bands which are identified by a number/letter combination. If you should be so lucky as to see any one of these birds in the wild, try to document as much information as possible including location, weather, colour or number of band, and circumstances surrounding the sighting. Call an member of the Club's Birds Committee, or the Canadian Wildlife Service at (613) 952-2412 with your sighting information.

One of the more interesting phenomena of summer birding is the imperceptible convergence of spring and fall shorebird migrations. This year, there was a short two-week hiatus of migrant shorebirds. The first week of June produced a White-rumped Sandpiper and a Red Knot, along with 20 Semipalmated Sandpipers. On June 8th, a summer squall brought down 133 Semipalmated Sandpipers, 23 Ruddy Turnstones, one Black-bellied Plover, one Dunlin and two Semipalmated Plovers.

No migrant shorebirds were reported until June 23rd, when a flock of six Lesser Yellowlegs was seen at the Casselman sewage lagoons. Was this an early fall migrant or a late spring migrant? A large number of shorebirds moved in on June 26th including six Short-billed Dowitchers, six Lesser Yellowlegs, and individuals of Greater Yellowlegs, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, all at Shirleys Bay, and a Solitary Sandpiper at Ottawa Beach. This would indicate an early fall migration.

On June 29th, an unusually early sighting of Stilt Sandpiper was made at Shirleys Bay. Many more Yellowlegs with Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers were first noted on July 1st. A Pectoral Sandpiper and Wilson's Phalarope also showed up for Canada Day festivities. The best shorebird this summer was a brief visit by a Reeve at Ottawa Beach on July 24th.

At least 30 Double-crested Cormorants spent the summer

along the Ottawa River. Although there was no evidence of breeding, it may be just a matter of time before colonies polka dot the river. Many other interesting birds were seen, such as a Great Egret which flew by the southern limit of the Ottawa District.

On July 1st, a Redhead was seen at Shirleys Bay and a Lesser Scaup at Ottawa Beach.

My personal favourite bird of the summer (probably because I managed to get a good look at it) was a Parasitic Jaeger that spent the day at Britannia Point on June 18th.

A Little Gull paid a visit to Deschênes Rapids on June 14th, while Caspian Terns favoured the rapids and Parc Brébeuf between June 26th and 29th, where they sat on the rocky expanses exposed by low water levels. On July 1st, two adult Bonaparte's Gulls with an immature were flying around Shirleys Bay.

Yellow-billed Cuckoos were found at Richmond Fen on June 11th.

Certainly one of the most peculiar visitors this summer was a Snowy Owl. This bird spent most of the summer in our area and was last reported in mid-July. This was also a good summer for Short-eared Owls. There were many reports of successful breeding throughout the Ottawa area.

Between June 10th and 14th, a male Orchard Oriole was singing around Innis Point. During this time, the bird was captured and banded by the Ottawa Banding Group.

The big news for the summer came from the great excitement generated by members of the sparrow family. A Lark Sparrow was seen on July 16th on the 5th Line east of Berry Side Road. This is only the second record for Ottawa, but even more amazing is that the first record was seen on June 13, 1984, less than a kilometre away from this year's sighting. Could this be a local breeder?

Breeding sparrows had a great summer with Clay-coloured Sparrows in high numbers throughout the Ontario side of the Ottawa River. Grasshopper Sparrows are being found on a high number of atlas squares on the Quebec side. This species is proving to be a lot more common than originally indicated. Sharp-tailed Sparrows were heard and then seen at Richmond Fen on June 11th. They were not found afterwards, so it is believed they were just passing through. On June 7th, in a typical field near Hallville (southeastern portion of the Ottawa District), a Le Conte's Sparrow was found which was later confirmed as a breeder when juvenile birds appeared to many viewers. This is the first breeding record for the species in the District.

Acknowledgements: Many thanks go to Bruce Di Labio, Mark Gawn, Larry Neily and Daniel St. Hilaire for their sightings, notes and general information. A special thank you to all participants involved in the Quebec Breeding Bird Atlas and the Peregrine Falcon release program. ▣

Christmas Bird Count 1933

J.W. (Jack) Holliday

The winter of 1933 - 34 was one of the coldest, if not the coldest, winter on record in Ottawa, with day after day of "below zero" (Fahrenheit, that is) temperatures. Doubly cold, because '33 and '34 were in the depths of the Depression.

Houses were heated by stoves or by large furnaces in the basement, fuelled by wood or coal. At bedtime, the fire was allowed to die out or was "banked", and the air supply was cut off so it was barely glowing by breakfast time (7 a.m. in our house). The first up, commonly Father, would climb out from under the layer of six or seven blankets, quickly dress in the 45°F (7°C) inside temperature, then go down to the basement to open the drafts and shake the fire into vigorous burning so that the house would be warm for breakfast, at least in the kitchen. And frugal breakfasts they were in many homes.

This was the Age of the Horse in North America. The milkman came early, 6 a.m., to leave his quart or two of fresh milk on the doorstep; the breadman came later, 10 a.m., to deliver fresh bread to the door. Their wagons in summer and their sleighs in winter were pulled by a single horse. Teams of two horses pulled the heavy lumber and coal wagons.

Trucks and cars were few, but horses were everywhere. After a snowfall, horse-drawn plows cleared the sidewalks. Early risers, the plow-men. Streets were clear before we left for school at 8:30 a.m.

Here and there throughout the city were stables to house the thousands of horses. Large stables for the dairies and bakeries with their hundreds of horses, and small ones for the butcher for his single horse. Part of the horses' diet was oats. Plenty for the lucky horses working for the wealthy, and few for those unlucky beasts toiling for the frugal or downright poor owners.

"Where do the birds come in?", you ask. Right here. They come in to the stables to eat the spilled oats and the seeds of clover, timothy and other plants, fallout from the hay fed to

the horses. And what species of birds are they? Why, our friend *Passer domesticus*, the House Sparrow. This sparrow was the common bird of the winter in Ottawa then as now. Pigeons? No. Pigeons were kept by some people to race, or fancy types such as Tipplers, Pouter Pigeons, Fan-tails, etc. to breed, but few managed to survive outside the special dovecots built especially for them. Escaped pigeons that didn't fall to guns were soon caught by birds of prey or succumbed to our winters.

Remember, there were no bird feeders in the 1930s in Ottawa. Most people were too unsure of their next meal to worry about birds, except as food. Some of us put out a few crumbs and crusts of bread for the sparrows, and it was on Christmas morning 1933 that this observer walked the five blocks to Canada Bread on Catherine Street at Bronson Avenue with two pennies to buy some stale bread for the birds.

Once home, I poked pieces of the loaf out through the slot in the storm window upstairs, from where they rolled part way down the sloped roof of the shed beneath. Soon, about 25 sparrows gathered for the feast. Suddenly, they were scattered by the arrival of three dark-coloured birds with long beaks which quickly began to stab at the crusts as if starving.

Excited calls brought Mother running, and she immediately identified the newcomers as starlings. This was our first sighting of this now common bird in Ottawa, the European Starling. Taverner, in his *Birds of Eastern Canada* (1919) doesn't mention them, nor are they mentioned in his *Birds of Western Canada* (1926). In *The Birds of Canada* (1986), Earl Godfrey reports that European Starlings were recorded at Niagara Falls, Ontario, in 1914. They had reached Ottawa perhaps some few years before I sighted them in 1933.*

Christmas Bird Count 1933

Observers: 1 in 1 party

Weather: clear, cold

<u>Species</u>	<u>Number</u>
House Sparrow	25
European Starling	3 ♀

* *The Species List for Ottawa-Hull Christmas Bird Counts (1919 - 1986) beginning on the opposite page lists 1924 as the first year that the European Starling was recorded. Pigeons (Rock Doves) were first recorded in 1932. Jack noted in his covering letter for this article that sparrows also fed on predigested oats from horse manure, prompting a joke current in the 1940s. The response to "two can live as cheaply as one" (referring to newlyweds) was answered with "yes, a horse and a sparrow". JMR*

Species List for Ottawa-Hull Christmas Bird Counts (1919-1986)

Bruce M. Di Labio

The following list is an updated version of the summary of Ottawa-Hull Christmas Bird Counts which appeared two years ago (Trail & Landscape 19(5): 247-249 (1985)).

The current list details the following information: First Record - the year a species was first recorded; Years Recorded - the number of counts on which the species has been found; Record High - the highest number of individuals of a species found on any one count; and Record Year - the year in which the Record High was recorded. When the Record High was tied for more than three years, the number of years is given rather than the years themselves. Less specific records (for example, scaup sp., accipiter sp., hawk sp., gull sp.) are not included in this treatment.

Species	First Record	Years Recorded	Record High	Record Year
Red-throated Loon	1970	1	1	1970
Common Loon	1962	3	1	62,77,84
Pied-billed Grebe	1968	4	1	4 yrs.
Horned Grebe	1973	1	2	1973
Red-necked Grebe	1949	5	2	68,84
Great Blue Heron	1952	3	2	1965
Canada Goose	1957	12	502	1984
Wood Duck	1971	4	3	1979
Green-winged Teal	1979	1	1	1979
American Black Duck	1941	40	786	1984
Mallard	1931	30	292	1984
Northern Pintail	1975	2	2	1975
Canvasback	1968	2	1	68,73
Ring-necked Duck	1952	12	9	1966
Greater Scaup	1952	7	4	1979
Lesser Scaup	1969	11	4	1984
King Eider	1983	1	1	1983
Harlequin Duck	1971	1	1	1971
Oldsquaw	1956	8	6	69,84
Surf Scoter	1984	1	1	1984
White-winged Scoter	1970	4	1	4 yrs.
Common Goldeneye	1924	63	501	1984
Barrow's Goldeneye	1960	17	2	5 yrs.
Bufflehead	1953	10	4	71,72
Hooded Merganser	1937	27	5	1984
Common Merganser	1926	57	79	1952
Red-breasted Merganser	1948	22	13	1949
Bald Eagle	1972	2	1	72,73
Northern Harrier	1984	1	1	1984
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1921	20	8	1985
Cooper's Hawk	1960	16	5	1970
Northern Goshawk	1924	30	8	73,76
Red-shouldered Hawk	1948	2	1	48,55
Red-tailed Hawk	1960	17	9	1973
Rough-legged Hawk	1956	23	28	1973
American Kestrel	1940	43	18	1974
Merlin	1931	10	2	39,59
Peregrine Falcon	1972	2	1	72,75
Gyr Falcon	1972	2	3	1980

Species	First Record	Years Recorded	Record High	Record Year
Gray Partridge	1948	37	675	1980
Ring-necked Pheasant	1932	52	56	1944
Spruce Grouse	1944	1	2	1944
Ruffed Grouse	1919	66	93	1979
American Coot	1969	2	1	69,84
Common Snipe	1970	3	1	70,78,83
Common Black-headed Gull	1986	1	1	1986
Ring-billed Gull	1957	8	53	1984
Herring Gull	1923	35	1,870	1984
Thayer's Gull	1973	3	1	73,79,81
Iceland Gull	1956	17	15	1986
Lesser Black-backed Gull	1979	1	1	1979
Glaucous Gull	1943	27	35	1982
Great Black-backed Gull	1957	13	100	1986
Black-legged Kittiwake	1981	1	1	1981
Thick-billed Murre	1952	1	1	1952
Rock Dove	1932	47	7,369	1980
Mourning Dove	1952	17	106	1984
Eastern Screech-Owl	1923	22	2	4 yrs.
Great Horned Owl	1929	39	47	1971
Snowy Owl	1954	24	10	1967
Northern Hawk-Owl	1922	5	2	1965
Barred Owl	1933	25	6	1977
Great Gray Owl	1983	1	23	1983
Long-eared Owl	1973	5	1	5 yrs.
Short-eared Owl	1957	7	9	1962
Boreal Owl	1973	2	1	73,76
Northern Saw-whet Owl	1971	8	2	1986
Belted Kingfisher	1964	8	2	4 yrs.
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1979	2	2	1979
Downy Woodpecker	1921	65	211	1980
Hairy Woodpecker	1921	65	224	1975
Three-toed Woodpecker	1941	19	29	1976
Black-backed Woodpecker	1927	26	20	1980
Northern Flicker	1958	7	5	1984
Pileated Woodpecker	1926	37	18	1986
Eastern Phoebe	1969	1	1	1969
Horned Lark	1948	19	167	1960
Gray Jay	1921	19	19	1972
Blue Jay	1921	61	663	1984
American Crow	1921	65	1,716	1984
Common Raven	1971	15	24	1980
Black-capped Chickadee	1919	68	2,660	1982
Boreal Chickadee	1927	21	24	1972
Tufted Titmouse	1979	1	1	1979
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1920	51	388	1976
White-breasted Nuthatch	1921	66	263	1980
Brown Creeper	1920	57	51	1979
Carolina Wren	1971	4	2	1980
Winter Wren	1950	6	2	1974

Species	First Record	Years Recorded	Record High	Record Year
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1927	33	47	1982
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1949	3	4	1982
Swainson's Thrush	1984	1	1	1984
Hermit Thrush	1960	3	1	60,71,84
American Robin	1921	30	71	1984
Varied Thrush	1979	1	1	1979
Northern Mockingbird	1964	11	4	73,79
Brown Thrasher	1968	4	1	4 yrs.
Water Pipit	1954	1	1	1954
Bohemian Waxwing	1930	23	4,953	1985
Cedar Waxwing	1932	25	403	1984
Northern Shrike	1921	54	24	1977
Loggerhead Shrike	1962	1	1	1962
European Starling	1924	63	6,742	1984
Yellow-rumped Warbler	1967	8	7	1979
Black-throated Green Warbler	1984	1	1	1984
Pine Warbler	1982	1	1	1982
Common Yellowthroat	1979	1	1	1979
Northern Cardinal	1945	20	65	1983
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1968	2	1	68,82
Rufous-sided Towhee	1969	5	1	5 yrs.
American Tree Sparrow	1920	53	477	1984
Chipping Sparrow	1969	4	1	4 yrs.
Field Sparrow	1965	3	2	1971
Savannah Sparrow	1966	1	1	1966
Fox Sparrow	1984	1	1	1984
Song Sparrow	1924	40	25	1979
Swamp Sparrow	1968	10	6	1977
White-throated Sparrow	1922	22	16	1976
White-crowned Sparrow	1948	6	4	1970
Dark-eyed Junco	1932	32	232	1984
Lapland Longspur	1937	11	30	1961
Snow Bunting	1921	59	1,876	1975
Red-winged Blackbird	1928	28	15	1972
Eastern Meadowlark	1931	5	2	1980
Rusty Blackbird	1964	12	7	1977
Common Grackle	1930	32	12	72,73
Brown-headed Cowbird	1960	15	29	1980
Northern Oriole	1978	1	1	1978
Pine Grosbeak	1919	45	1,446	1985
Purple Finch	1920	32	519	1976
House Finch	1980	4	79	1986
Red Crossbill	1950	17	108	1976
White-winged Crossbill	1927	23	300	1984
Common Redpoll	1919	54	3,264	1981
Hoary Redpoll	1952	11	15	1952
Pine Siskin	1919	53	1,133	1986
American Goldfinch	1923	53	1,591	1984
Evening Grosbeak	1923	40	2,621	1972
House Sparrow	1927	60	6,655	1968 □

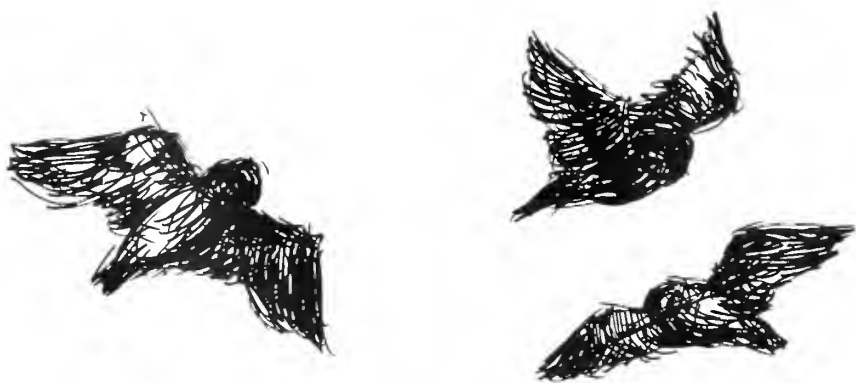
A Visit from the Magi

Ross Anderson

Anyone who has read my modest contributions to *Trail & Landscape* will realize that they fall somewhere between academic curiosity and folklore. So when I say we had a visit from the magi on Christmas night, 1986, in our garden next door to Clyde Woods, you should understand that the story, like the visit to Bethlehem many years ago, is subject to interpretation.

The story has a deeper meaning! During the Christmas Bird Count, my team was tops on the list for European Starling, House Sparrow and Rock Dove. But the miracle we expected, to see at least one of the owls seen or reported in Clyde Woods last fall - the Snowy, the Short-eared, the Long-eared, the Great-horned and, finally, the Northern Saw-whet Owl - did not occur.

The week before, Katharine and I, and Garvie, our Newfoundland dog, were regaled, as we skied in the moonlight on the first winter snow, by a Short-eared Owl and then a Long-eared Owl, which drifted and turned over our heads in search of mice, and then perched on the elm stumps close enough to mesmerize the dog and to be identified even without the aid of binoculars, although we learned to carry these with us before the show was over! Previously, in the day time, we watched a gaggle of crows chase a beautiful white Snowy Owl over the reservoir and into the trees, and Jim Harris told us about the Great-horned and the Northern Saw-whet which he reported. Still, at census time - nothing!



Short-eared owl
chasing mice.

Then, the miracle.
A visit from the magi.
On precisely the night
you should expect, a so-
lemn little face appeared
among the cedars surround-
ing the deck at the back
of the house outside the
bedroom window. The face,
like the spirit of the
wise men, gradually at-
tached itself to the tiny
round form of the Northern
Saw-whet Owl. The newf
was asleep inside the
door, all unaware. The
owl stayed in the light
while I sketched in the
dark on the first thing which came to hand, a piece of card-
board from a Christmas shirt.



Time to capture a little of the spirit. Then he was gone.
I didn't see him fly; he simply disappeared like the lights on
the tree, to join the memories and folklore of the magi, and the
owls of Clyde Wood.

Reference and Field Guide:

Although we didn't hear it, our Na-
tional Geographic Field Guide,
Field Guide to the Birds of
North America (1983), says
the Northern Saw-whet
Owl gets its name
from its voice, like
the rasping sound of
a saw being sharpen-
ed. ▢



Saw-whet owl
Ottawa
Dec. 25, 1986
R.A.

The Ottawa Valley Fall Roundup 1987

Bruce M. Di Labio

This year's Fall Roundup was held on September 6th, the Sunday of the Labour Day Weekend. A total of 173 species was recorded compared to last year's 175 species. Participant numbers were down, as the count was on the long weekend. There were only 29 field observers compared to last year's 42. A few people telephoned in observations, reporting mainly Northern Cardinals and House Finches.

The day was very quiet, and birds were hard to find, particularly landbirds. Even with record low water levels, shorebirding was poor. Interesting finds included a Connecticut Warbler in the Britannia Woods, an Orchard Oriole along the Eastern Parkway, two Blue-gray Gnatcatchers at Leamy Lake in Hull, and an immature Bald Eagle near Rockland. Notable high counts included 122 Pied-billed Grebes (with 90 birds found between Masson and Black Bay), 39 Double-crested Cormorants along the Ottawa River (mainly between Remic Rapids and Shirleys Bay), 92 Northern Harriers, two Sedge Wrens at Richmond Fen, and two Grasshopper Sparrows along Barnsdale Road between Moodie Drive and Cedarview Road.

It was a gorgeous day for lying around the back yard, not birdwatching! The high was 25.9°C. There were southwest winds at 6 km/hr, and it was sunny with some cloudy intervals. Some early morning fog was reported.

Section leaders were Bruce Di Labio (southwest), Robert Brouillet (southeast), John Dubois and Tony Beck (northwest) and Jim Harris (northeast). As compiler, I would like thank all leaders and participants for their combined efforts.

Ottawa Valley Fall Roundup Results

<u>Species</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>SE</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>Total</u>
Common Loon			4	1	5
Pied-billed Grebe	4	28		90	122
Double-crested Cormorant	33		3	3	39
American Bittern	3	3	1	8	15
Great Blue Heron	30	22	16	71	139
Green-backed Heron	4	7	1	5	17
Black-crowned Night-Heron	6			3	9

<u>Species</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>SE</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>Total</u>
Canada Goose	305	7	37	22	371
Wood Duck	181	27	35	41	284
Green-winged Teal	120	72		30	222
American Black Duck	79	287	16	31	413
Mallard	192	972	26	120	1,310
Northern Pintail	7	4			11
Blue-winged Teal	802	546	320	45	1,713
Northern Shoveler	36	3		1	40
Gadwall	2			7	9
American Wigeon	10	2		6	18
Ring-necked Duck				4	4
Greater Scaup				1	1
Lesser Scaup	6	1	1		8
Common Goldeneye	3	17			20
Hooded Merganser	19		13	18	50
Common Merganser	7		20	48	75
Turkey Vulture	2	1	3	2	8
Osprey	1	2		1	4
Bald Eagle		1			1
Northern Harrier	16	52	6	18	92
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	3	2	7	14
Cooper's Hawk		2	1	1	4
Northern Goshawk		1			1
Red-shouldered Hawk			1	1	2
Broad-winged Hawk		8		4	12
Red-tailed Hawk	11	19	6	5	41
American Kestrel	20	53	23	19	115
Merlin	2				2
Peregrine Falcon	1				1
Gray Partridge		29			29
Ruffed Grouse	1	4	1	7	13
Virginia Rail	1	2	1	3	7
Sora		5			5
Common Moorhen	1	18		50	69
American Coot				5	5
Black-bellied Plover	5	1			6
Lesser Golden Plover		75			75
Semipalmated Plover	6				6
Killdeer	74	233	71	76	454
Greater Yellowlegs	10	3	1	1	15
Lesser Yellowlegs	30	13			43
Solitary Sandpiper	5	4			9
Spotted Sandpiper	13	3	8	4	28

<u>Species</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>SE</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>Total</u>
Upland Sandpiper			1		1
Ruddy Turnstone	2				2
Sanderling	3				3
Semipalmated Sandpiper	80	3	4	2	89
Least Sandpiper	20	10	4		34
Baird's Sandpiper	1		1		2
Pectoral Sandpiper	7	2			9
Stilt Sandpiper	1				1
Common Snipe	3	8	18	5	34
American Woodcock	1	7			8
Bonaparte's Gull	2		3		5
Ring-billed Gull	4,952	765	250	732	6,699
Herring Gull	1,825	18	34	20	1,897
Great Black-backed Gull		1			1
Rock Dove	64	455	117	388	1,024
Mourning Dove	50	176	33	28	287
Black-billed Cuckoo		1			1
Eastern Screech-Owl	1				1
Great Horned Owl	4	13	2	4	23
Barred Owl			1		1
Common Nighthawk	8	25		2	35
Whip-poor-will	2	2		4	8
Chimney Swift		4		1	5
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	2	3	2	7	14
Belted Kingfisher	25	11	7	35	78
Red-headed Woodpecker			1		1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	6	2	3	9	20
Downy Woodpecker	6	12	3	5	26
Hairy Woodpecker	6	8	4	18	36
Northern Flicker	60	74	52	48	234
Pileated Woodpecker	1	2	4	4	11
Eastern Wood-Pewee	7	10	5	11	33
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	2	1			3
Least Flycatcher		1	2	4	7
Eastern Phoebe	5	9	9	19	42
Great Crested Flycatcher	6	6		1	13
Eastern Kingbird	7	11		4	22
Horned Lark		127			127
Purple Martin	46	52			98
Tree Swallow	5,289	55	5		5,349

<u>Species</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>SE</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>Total</u>
N. Rough-wing Swallow		2			2
Bank Swallow	50	2			52
Cliff Swallow	127	5		3	135
Barn Swallow	39	91	2	22	154
Blue Jay	194	172	99	193	658
American Crow	76	402	81	180	739
Common Raven	1	2	8	18	29
Black-capped Chickadee	72	197	69	333	671
Red-breasted Nuthatch	6	2	2	67	77
White-breasted Nuthatch	3	12	11	36	62
Brown Creeper		4			4
House Wren	2	9		1	12
Winter Wren			1	2	3
Sedge Wren	2				2
Marsh Wren		7		4	11
Golden-crowned Kinglet		8	1	50	59
Ruby-crowned Kinglet		1	1		2
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher			2		2
Eastern Bluebird	4	7		37	48
Veery		18	6	2	26
Gray-cheeked Thrush	2				2
Swainson's Thrush	20	12		28	60
Hermit Thrush		7		1	8
Wood Thrush		2			2
American Robin	112	143	49	221	525
Gray Catbird	16	38	11	7	72
Brown Thrasher		6			6
Cedar Waxwing	92	73	130	230	525
European Starling	1, 157	2, 130	1, 130	3, 192	7, 609
Solitary Vireo		1	1	3	5
Warbling Vireo	10	9	12	4	35
Philadelphia Vireo	1	1		3	5
Red-eyed Vireo	10	5	4	14	33
Tennessee Warbler	1	5	2	12	20
Nashville Warbler		10	6	17	33
Northern Parula	1	1	1	1	4
Yellow Warbler	2	1	2		5
Chestnut-sided Warbler	1	3	1	9	14
Magnolia Warbler	2	2	1	23	28
Cape May Warbler	2		4	2	8
Black-thr. Blue Warbler		6		5	11

<u>Species</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>SE</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yellow-rumped Warbler	52	95	37	52	236
Black-thr. Green Warbler	2	7	5	34	48
Blackburnian Warbler		6	5	9	20
Pine Warbler	1		1		2
Palm Warbler		1	10		11
Bay-breasted Warbler	2	11	2	7	22
Blackpoll Warbler	1	1	1	2	5
Black & White Warbler	4	5	1	16	26
American Redstart		9		15	24
Ovenbird	3	10		7	20
Northern Waterthrush	1	1			2
Connecticut Warbler	1				1
Mourning Warbler		1		1	2
Common Yellowthroat	49	138	14	27	228
Wilson's Warbler	1	2			3
Canada Warbler		1	2		3
Scarlet Tanager		1	3	2	6
Northern Cardinal	13	1	1		15
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	4	8	4	20	36
Indigo Bunting	1		2		3
Chipping Sparrow	21	26	177	218	442
Field Sparrow	1	1			2
Vesper Sparrow		6	2	6	14
Savannah Sparrow	22	201	47	81	351
Grasshopper Sparrow	2				2
Song Sparrow	19	137	29	88	273
Lincoln's Sparrow		5		1	6
Swamp Sparrow	23	144	4	25	196
White-throated Sparrow	21	40	9	42	112
Dark-eyed Junco			7		7
Bobolink	47	20	2	84	153
Red-winged Blackbird	1,522	2,054	332	5,000	8,908
Eastern Meadowlark	1	15	12	7	37
Common Grackle	198	19	726	311	1,254
Brown-headed Cowbird		2	8	1	11
Orchard Oriole		1			1
Purple Finch	3	5	2	45	55
House Finch	19	4			23
Pine Siskin				4	4
American Goldfinch	75	312	181	173	741
Evening Grosbeak			2	31	33
House Sparrow	100	101	28	165	394
<hr/>					
Number of Species	126	139	105	118	173

The Seventh Annual Seedathon Bird Count

Miserable weather conditions made birding difficult for the two teams which took part in the Seedathon Bird Count on Sunday, September 13th. It started raining on Saturday and didn't stop until mid-afternoon on Sunday, putting a damper on the results. The combined total was only 102 species. Remember that last year a combined total of over 130 species was recorded. Anyway, it was a challenge for all involved.

We would like to thank the record 150 sponsors whose contributions will benefit the continued bird-related activities of The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club. I would like especially to thank Barbara Campbell, Colin Gaskell and Jane Topping for their efforts in helping to get pledges.

Team A: Bruce Di Labio, Bernie Ladouceur, Roger Taylor

We decided to start later than usual on account of the rain. By 6:15 a.m. we were owling along Highway 307 working our way towards Saint-Pierre-de-Wakefield. Not surprisingly, there were no owls; the only nocturnal bird was an American Woodcock, which we saw. After wandering around Poltimore, Buckingham and down to Masson, we concluded that there were very few birds around, particularly landbirds. Birding along the Ottawa River between Masson and Thurso - Black Bay lifted our spirits a bit.

We left Quebec with fewer than 40 species and crossed to Rockland by ferry. At Rockland, a brief stop was made to dry out and warm up. At the Rockland sewage lagoon, a few more species were picked up including a Redhead which we scrutinized for a while trying to decide whether it was a Canvasback, a Redhead, a Common Pochard or a hybrid. You had to have been there.

We arrived in the west end of Ottawa and began checking along the Ottawa River from Bate Island to Shirleys Bay. By the time we reached Ottawa Beach, it was obvious that we weren't going to set any records, except for the lowest number of species. Even with record low water levels, very few shorebirds could be found along the river between Britannia Pier and Shirleys Bay.

By mid-afternoon, the rain had tapered off and birds became more active. Our final checks were at Richmond and Munster sewage lagoons. This pay-off added a number of new species,

including Long-billed Dowitcher and Short-billed Dowitcher at Richmond, and one Baird's Sandpiper, one Red-necked Phalarope and three Hudsonian Godwits at Munster. The day ended at 7 p.m.; we had driven a total of 320 km.

The most memorable event of the day was looking through Roger Taylor's Questar spotting scope at a Least Sandpiper at 80 power.

A total of 88 species was seen. The best birds were a Long-billed Dowitcher, three Hudsonian Godwits and a Peregrine Falcon (adult).

Bruce Di Labio

Team B: Gordon Pringle, Allan Cameron

The route we took (in wheelchair and on foot) was from Ottawa Beach to Stillwater Park, returning via the bicycle path across Acres Road and continuing on to the water filtration plant at Britannia. A total of approximately 5 km was covered between 8 a.m. and 5:15 p.m.

The previous day we experienced our first solid rain in many weeks, raising expectations for at least some fallout of migrating birds; however, this was not to be. The unprecedented low water levels attracted no shorebirds, and we encountered only two flocks of mixed warblers. The entire fall migration to date has been exceptionally uneventful. We can only speculate that the consistently fine weather had sent all migrants straight through.

The only memorable moments were those spent in pedestrian walkways under Carling Avenue waiting for the rain to stop.

We saw a total of 53 species. The best birds were a Peregrine Falcon (immature), two Merlins and a Great-crested Flycatcher.

Gordon Pringle

The full weather report: **a.m.:** overcast, rain; **p.m.:** overcast, more rain finally tapering off in mid-afternoon. A total of 12.6 mm of rain fell.

Winds: east southeast, light at 3 km/hr.

Temperature: Low 16.4°C, High 18.7°C.

Seedathon Bird Count Results

<u>Species</u>	<u>Team A</u>	<u>Team B</u>
Pied-billed Grebe	23	1
Double-crested Cormorant	30	6
Great Blue Heron	15	12
Black-crowned Night-Heron	2	
Canada Goose	2	15
Wood Duck	21	2
Green-winged Teal	56	
American Black Duck	42	50
Mallard	31	200
Northern Pintail	2	
Blue-winged Teal	70	30
Gadwall	4	
American Wigeon	3	8
Redhead	1	
Lesser Scaup	16	
Common Goldeneye	11	
Common Merganser		3
Osprey	2	
Northern Harrier	4	
Red-tailed Hawk	2	
American Kestrel	6	2
Merlin	1	2
Peregrine Falcon	1	1
Virginia Rail	4	
Common Moorhen	7	
Semipalmated Plover	1	
Killdeer	11	2
Greater Yellowlegs	2	
Lesser Yellowlegs	9	
Solitary Sandpiper	1	
Hudsonian Godwit	3	
Semipalmated Sandpiper	36	
Least Sandpiper	13	
Baird's Sandpiper	1	
Pectoral Sandpiper	8	
Short-billed Dowitcher	1	
Long-billed Dowitcher	1	
Common Snipe	2	
American Woodcock	1	
Red-necked Phalarope	1	

<u>Species</u>	<u>Team A</u>	<u>Team B</u>
Bonaparte's Gull	1	
Ring-billed Gull	675	150
Herring Gull	32	3
Great Black-backed Gull	1	
Rock Dove	42	20
Mourning Dove	5	3
Belted Kingfisher	6	1
Downy Woodpecker	2	2
Hairy Woodpecker	1	
Northern Flicker	14	4
Eastern Wood-Pewee		1
Eastern Phoebe	2	
Great Crested Flycatcher		1
Horned Lark	4	
Purple Martin	11	6
Tree Swallow	800	2
Bank Swallow	1	
Cliff Swallow	2	
Barn Swallow	25	
Blue Jay	37	12
American Crow	50	6
Black-capped Chickadee	16	25
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	
White-breasted Nuthatch	1	2
House Wren	1	
Eastern Bluebird	7	
Swainson's Thrush	1	
American Robin	35	75
Gray Catbird	1	
Water Pipit	1	
Cedar Waxwing		2
European Starling	575	25
Solitary Vireo		1
Warbling Vireo		2
Red-eyed Vireo		1

<u>Species</u>	<u>Team A</u>	<u>Team B</u>
Tennessee Warbler	1	
Nashville Warbler	1	1
Magnolia Warbler		1
Cape May Warbler	1	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	65	25
Black-thr. Green Warbler	3	
Blackburnian Warbler		2
Palm Warbler	1	1
Bay-breasted Warbler	3	
Blackpoll Warbler	7	
Black & White Warbler		1
Ovenbird		1
Common Yellowthroat	3	1
Canada Warbler		1
Northern Cardinal		3
Chipping Sparrow	70	
Savannah Sparrow	32	
Song Sparrow	15	4
Swamp Sparrow	7	
White-throated Sparrow	25	40
Red-winged Blackbird	1,000	8
Common Grackle	1	1
Brown-headed Cowbird	1	
Northern Oriole		1
Purple Finch	3	1
American Goldfinch	21	20
House Sparrow	26	6
<hr/>		
Total Species	88	53
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CASSIN'S KINGBIRD PHOTOGRAPH NEEDED

Does anyone know who took a photograph of the Cassin's Kingbird at Britannia Filtration Plant during the fall of 1970?

If so, please contact Bruce Di Labio at 729-6267.

The Ontario Bird Records Committee is reviewing old records and would be interested in a copy of this photograph.

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THE SCOUT SHOP
1345 Baseline Road
Ottawa, Ontario
telephone 224-0139

For those who may not have thought of it, the Scout Shop is a possible source of equipment and resource materials of interest to naturalists.

The Boy Scouts of Canada, like The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club, has an appreciation of nature and an interest in conservation. Equipment such as compasses, knives, rainwear, daypacks, camping gear, and outdoor resource books are among the many items offered at highly competitive prices. The Scout Shop's interest is primarily in function and economy, not high-price fashion.

Profits support the scouting movement across Canada.

The Scout Shop has invited OFNC members to visit and examine the materials on view. John Sharp is the manager.

NATURE CANADA BOOKSHOP

In November, the Nature Canada Bookshop will be relocating to:

**453 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 6Z4.**

Look for our store opening announcements in the *Ottawa Citizen* or call 238-6154 for the exact date.

10% Discount. From opening day until December 24, Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club members making purchases in the new store will receive a 10% discount on books and other selected items (excluding sale books). This is the same discount presently enjoyed by Canadian Nature Federation members.

In addition, 5% of the total of all in-store purchases made by OFNC members during this period will be donated to the Alfred Bog Fund. (CNF members who are also OFNC members will receive their regular discount; the 5% donation to the Alfred Bog Fund will be made on their behalf.)

Coming Events

arranged by the Excursions and Lectures Committee
Ross Anderson (224-7768), Chairman

Times stated for excursions are departure times. Please arrive earlier; leaders start promptly. If you need a ride, don't hesitate to ask the leader. Restricted trips will be open to non-members only after the indicated deadlines.

Saturday GULLS AT THE CORNWALL AND BEAUHARNOIS POWER DAMS
7 Nov. Leader: Bruce Di Labio (729-6267)
8:00 a.m. Participants will visit two power dams on the St. Lawrence River to observe gulls and late fall migrants. Dress warmly, wear waterproof footwear, and bring a hearty lunch for this all-day trip. Binoculars and/or scopes are essential. Transportation will be by private cars. Only a limited number of participants will be accepted. To register and learn further details, telephone the leader.

Sunday SECOND ANNUAL CLUBS DAY AT THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL
8 Nov. MUSEUM
10 a.m. The National Museum of Natural Sciences extends an
- 5 p.m. invitation to OFNC members to attend its second annual Clubs Day, to be held in the Museum's Salon. A wide range of displays will be provided by various clubs in the Ottawa area, with subjects related to the natural sciences. Admission is free.

Tuesday OFNC MONTHLY MEETING
10 Nov. EXPLORING CANADA BY CANOE
8:00 p.m. Speakers: Janice Dowling and David McNicoll
Meet: Auditorium, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Metcalfe and McLeod Streets
Join David and Janice to relive two four-month canoe journeys along the historic fur-trade routes between Saskatoon and Ottawa. Their slide/talk show lets us visit the fabulous people that live along the waterways of our nation and view the spectacular scenery that most Canadians may never see. Whether they are living in the lap of luxury at a fishing resort or clinging to the side of a wind-swept shore, their story is one that you will want to share!

Saturday GENERAL INTEREST WALK IN GATINEAU PARK
14 Nov. Leader: Philip Martin (729-3218)
9:00 a.m. Meet: Supreme Court Building, front entrance,
 Wellington Street
Participants will have an opportunity to explore some woodland trails and observe how plants and animals prepare to meet the challenge of a long winter season. Dress warmly, wear appropriate footwear and bring a lunch. Transportation will be by private car.

Saturday LATE FALL AND EARLY WINTER BIRDS
5 Dec. Leader: Tony Beck (224-1683)
8:00 a.m. Meet: Carlingwood Shopping Centre, Carling Avenue
 at Woodroffe Avenue
This half-day trip will visit several areas to see some of the interesting birds that make Ottawa their winter home as well as the late fall stragglers. Binoculars and/or a scope are essential. Dress warmly and bring a light snack. Transportation will be by private car.

Tuesday	OFNC MONTHLY MEETING
8 Dec.	AN EVENING IN THE PARKS
8:00 p.m.	Speakers: Dan Brunton, Bill Gummer and Roy John Meet: Auditorium, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Metcalfe and McLeod Streets Three outstanding members of the OFNC share their views on the beauties and the qualities of three different parks: Dan Brunton, Woodland Caribou Provincial Park in northwestern Ontario; Bill Gummer, Ellesmere Island National Park in Canada's arctic archipelago; and Roy John, Minsmere Nature Reserve in Suffolk, England.

Sunday THE OTTAWA-HULL NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY CHRISTMAS
20 Dec. BIRD COUNT
Participation fee: \$4.00 first count, \$3.50 second count, \$3.00 third count or more.
Compilation Meeting: after the count at the National Museum of Natural Sciences, Metcalfe and McLeod Streets.
Coffee and cookies will be served; also a chili dinner will be available for \$2.00 after 5 p.m.
Final results of this count can be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the compiler. For more information, contact the compiler, Allan Cameron, 48 Third Avenue, Ottawa K1S 2J8, telephone 232-5292.

OTHER OTTAWA AREA COUNTS

Count	Date	Compiler
Pakenham - Arnprior	December 26th	Michael Runtz (1-623-6975)
Carleton Place	December 27th	Mike Jaques (1-257-4105)
Dunrobin - Breckenridge	January 3rd	Bruce Di Labio (729-6267)

Tuesday 12 Jan. 8:00 p.m.	ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING Meet: Auditorium, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Metcalfe and McLeod Streets This will be the 109th Annual Business Meeting of The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club. At the conclusion of official business, members of the Club's various committees will be on hand to answer questions re- garding Club policies and activities. Light refresh- ments will be served.
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OFNC BIRD FEEDERS FOR THE WINTER SEASON

Again this winter, The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club will be operating four Ottawa area feeders, plus the Pink Road feeder, which operates in conjunction with Le Club des ornithologues de l'Outaouais. For a detailed account of the locations of these and other area feeders, refer to the November - December 1986 issue of *Trail & Landscape* or contact Daniel Perrier at 746-6716. Please note that the Rockcliffe feeder has been relocated to the National Research Council lands south of Montreal Road near the Bathgate entrance.

Thanks go to the participants and their sponsors who took part in the seventh annual Seedathon on September 13th; the Club bird feeders are funded from the proceeds of the Seedathon. The National Capital Commission provides the feed for its two feeders in the Stony Swamp and Mer Bleue Conservation Areas.

Daniel Perrier

DEADLINE: Material intended for the April - June issue must be in the Editor's hands before January 1 at the latest.

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